SEPTEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2725.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1782.

To the respectable FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the time of the annual election is not far distant, I think it my duty, after mature deliberation, to inform you, that it will be inconvenient for me to serve you in Council the ensuing year, as well because several worthy citizens have thought it incompatible with my other appointment, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution, although my own opinion, together with that of many judicious and worthy friends, differ widely on this head, as that I find it absolutely necessary to pay more particular attention to my private affairs. Upon the whole, I shall ever, I trust, entertain a grateful sense of the honor conferred and confidence reposed in me on former occasions, and shall always rejoice in an opportunity to promote the prosperity and happiness of your respectable County.

¶ JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, August 27, 1782.

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for electing me your SHERIFF near two Years past. The Continuance of your Votes and Interests at the ensuing Election, will be gratefully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen, your obliged humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To the respectable FREEMEN, Electors in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER having served you faithfully near six years in the field, as a soldier, in the defence of your just rights against the arbitrary claims of Great-Britain, and having again retired to the walk of a private citizen, I now take this opportunity to inform you that I intend offering myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election; to be then placed on the return with William Will, Esq; the present Sheriff: And should you think me worthy of your suffrages and interest, which I now earnestly solicit, the favour will ever be remembered with gratitude by,

Gentlemen,
Your devoted humble servant,
THOMAS PROCTOR.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

THE encouragement given me by a respectable and numerous Acquaintance, has induced me to solicit your Votes and Interests at the ensuing General Election, to place me on the Return for the SHERIFF's OFFCE with the present Sheriff, William Will, Esquire. Your suffrages, in this my humble request, will lay under the highest obligations,

The Public's obedient, humble Servant,
August 26. JAMES LOUGHEAD.

To the Freeholders and other Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

AS I intend offering myself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE at the Expiration of Colonel Will's Time, I thus early sollicit your Votes and Interest to place me on the Return with him at the ensuing Election; which Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your respectful Friend and humble Servant,
Philad. June 11, 1782. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

Moreland township, Philadelphia county, June 28.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS, in the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

THAT he proposes offering himself a candidate for the SHERIFFS OFFICE, at the expiration of Colonel Will's time. Should he meet their approbation, he requests to be returned with the present Sheriff, at the ensuing Election; and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged,

By their obedient and very humble servant,
¶ WILLIAM DEAN.

Northampton township, Bucks county, August 5, 1782.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Gentlemen FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the county of Bucks, that as the present Sheriff's time will expire at the next election,

HE proposes offering himself a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; should he meet their approbation, he requests to be placed first on the return at the ensuing election, and the favour will be greatefully acknowledged, by their friend

† 4 w RICHARD LEEDOM.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the borough and county of Lancaster,

GENTLEMEN,

BY this I make known to you my intentions of standing a candidate for the Sheriff's office at our next election, and having served you in sundry public appointments in this county heretofore, flatter myself I have discharged the trust reposed in me with candour and fidelity; therefore, as this is the first office I have solicited you for in the county, I now request your votes and interest at the next election for said office (being now clear of all public offices whatsoever) which will lay me under new obligations, and serve your much obliged friend and servant,

August 7, 1782. ¶ 6 w. BARTRAM GALBRAITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and ELECTORS of the County of Burlington,

GENTLEMEN,

INTENDING to stand a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, I solicit your Votes for that Purpose, which Favor shall be gratefully acknowledged

By your humble Servant,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.
Mountholly, August 5, 1782. † 8 w.

THIS DAY IS PUPLISHED,
[*Price Half a Dollar*]

A LETTER

Addressed to the ABBE RAYNAL,
On the Affairs of North-America;
In which the Errors in the Abbe's Account of the present Revolution are corrected and cleared up.

By THOMAS PAINE, *M. A.* of the University of Pennsylvania, and Author of the Pamphlet, and other Publications, intituled "*Common Sense.*"

Printed by MELCHOIR STEINER, in Race-street, and sold by ROBERT AITKEN, bookseller, in Market-street, three doors above the Coffee-house.

WILLIAM POYNTELL,

Has for SALE, three doors below *Market-street*, in *Second-street*,

MONEY Scales and Weights, Ivory and Ass-skin Pocket Memorandum Books, a variety of superfine Penknives, a variety of Mens Watch Chains, elegant Ladies ditto, Writing Paper of all Sorts, Blank Books of all Sorts, Ink-powder, Parchment, Primmers, Spelling-Books, Testaments, Paper Hangings, Wafers in small Boxes, Maps, &c. &c. *August* 12.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS SAMUEL BOUTCHER, of Moreland township, in the county of Philadelphia, did lately take his solemn OATH, before the Honorable THOMAS M'KEAN, Esq; Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, That he saw JONATHAN COMLY, jun. on the 21st of July last, near sun-set, riding in company with three other men near his house; that he saw him several poles before he came even with him; that he viewed him well; that they spoke to, and called each other by their names; that he knew him well and had been acquainted with him from a child: On which I was taken and examined on suspicion of being in company with three other persons, who were concerned in committing a burglary in the mansion-house of Solomon Parke, in Southampton township, Bucks county: Therefore to clear myself of the said Boutcher's false accusation, as well as to enable the public to judge in future what regard ought to be paid to his oath, I have thought proper, at the request of several of my witnesses, to make this publication, with the Chief Justice's Certificate hereunto annexed, although he has threatened, that if I do publish any thing on my behalf, I shall repent it.

¶ JONATHAN COMLY, jun.

I DO hereby certify all whom it may concern, That JONATHAN COMLY, of Moreland township, in the county of Philadelphia, Joyner, was brought before me, on suspicion of his having been in company with three persons unknown, who committed (with four other persons unknown) a burglary in the mansion-house of SOLOMON PARKE, in Southampton township, and county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the night of the twenty-first of July last, about nine of the clock; and that the said Jonathan Comly produced divers reputable witnesses, who proved to my full satisfaction that he was not in such company in the afternoon or night of the same day, but was near five miles distant from the place where he was supposed to have been seen with them; that there has been another person in their company who resembled him so much as to give grounds for the apprehension, but that there must be a deception with respect to him.

GIVEN under my hand, at the request of the said Jonathan Comly, *at* Philadelphia, *the 6th day of* August, 1782.

¶ THOMAS M'KEAN.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esq; Second Justice, the hon. John Evans, Esq; Third Justice, and the hon. George Bryan, Esq; Fourth Justice of the Supreme Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of August instant, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-third day of September next.

And whereas the hon. Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania, and the hon. William Augustus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Esqrs. Justices as aforesaid, of the Supreme Court aforesaid, have issued their precept, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the United States of America, at the said State-house, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of September next.

And whereas the said hon. Thomas M'Kean, Francis Hopkinson, William Augustus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, Esqrs. have issued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of August, to me directed, for holding a Court of Admiralty Sessions for the State of Pennsylvania, at the said State-house, on the eighteenth day of September next: NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroners, Escheators and Constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the seventh year of American Independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

Chester county, August 24, 1782.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Chester township, on the 19th of July last, THREE HEIFERS, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

§ PETER SALKELD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF IRELAND.
SATURDAY, MAY 4.

A MOTION was made, that the House do adjourn to Monday three weeks, which was agreed to.

The Right Honourable Walter Burgh coincided in the length of the adjournment, in order to give time to the determination of the English Ministry, in respect to the claim made by the Parliament of this kingdom, for a declaration of rights; the more especially, he said, as it had been rumoured, that a hesitation had been made at granting those privileges.

Mr. Grattan said, that while the nation waited in anxious suspence for the answer of England to our *just and constitutional claims*, he trusted no man would be found base enough to betray his country, by lodging any appeal to the British House of Peers, from any decision of the Irish Courts, or any writ of error to the King's Bench of England, and thereby supporting an usurped power. He believed there was no Irishman capable of such an act; if there was one so degenerate, he should be voted an *enemy to his country*.

Mr. Fitzgibbon referred to his former declaration, "That as he had been *cautious* in committing this country, so now that it was committed, he would be *firm* in supporting her rights;" and said, that as the right of making laws to bind Ireland, lay in our King, Lords, and Commons, to the total exclusion of all foreign interference, it was idle to suppose that any appeal ought to be from the law courts here, where only the laws made in Ireland could be supposed to well understood---to the law courts of a nation, whose legislature had no concern, and whose judges (when the right of Ireland should be fully established) might be supposed to be little conversant in our laws, he therefore hoped, and would, if not contradicted, take it for granted, that gentlemen were determined to put an end to appeals of every sort from Ireland to England (Here he paused for several minutes, but no answer was made) and that as the right of making laws binding the subjects of this realm, lay in the legislative body of Ireland only, so the power of explaining and dispensing those laws could only reside in the Irish courts, with appeal to the Peers of Ireland; this he thought now necessary to urge, as there were several suits in the courts, that might be productive of appeals.

Mr. George Ponsonby said, he could answer for his countrymen, that no appeal to England would be made. He had conversed with a noble Lord (the Earl of Ely) who possibly might soon be in a situation to make some appeal necessary; but that nobleman had declared to him, with the true spirit of an Irishman, that let his fate be what it might---let his *private* loss be ever so great, he would not injure the *public*, by appealing to a foreign jurisdiction ---he would throw himself for justice upon his country; and if he was obliged to appeal, it should be to the Peers of Ireland.

The Attorney General said, he was persuaded, that if after what had passed and been pressed by so many gentlemen of consideration and distinction, he should remain silent, that there was not a man in that House who would not attribute it to fear, paltry fear, of losing or resigning his office and situation. He had upon former occasions often assured the House, that whenever it should become necessary for him to take a decided part with respect to the question of the right of Great-Britain to bind this country by British laws, they should neither find him backward or unfaithful to this country; he had, he confessed, heretofore protracted, postponed, palliated, and endeavoured to soothe this country from declarations or acts of extremity, because he thought the Question of Right had died away, and was actually given up by Great-Britain. His sentiments in this House, upon this subject, however, had been much misrepresented and misconstrued to his disadvantage; but he was not surprised at it, nor was he in the least offended that the nation, eager and heated in the pursuit of a great and favourite object, should have considered any man, who seemed in any particular (however trivial) to differ from them in sentiment, as an object of public detestation and resentment. He had borne patiently a great deal of public unkindness and abuse; but he did it without regret, because he acted from a conviction, that as a man of honour, and in his peculiar situation, he ought not hastily to have declared that a number of English laws, operating upon an immense property here, and upon a great variety of other momentous subjects, acquiesced in, and obeyed for such a length of time, had no power to bind in Ireland; but events had taken place, since the last meeting but one of Parliament here, which made it indispensibly necessary for him now to deliver his opinion.

The bill brought in by his learned friend, (Mr. Yelverton) and supported by so many Members of distinguished abilities and virtue, which had met with his entire approbation, and which he had certified to Great-Britain, was not yet returned; the objects of that bill were, to secure and fasten the extensive property, and confirm the other material topics which had been the subjects of these British laws: If that bill had been returned, there could be no objection to declaring that British laws were for the future utterly inoperative in Ireland; by its not being returned, the people of this kingdom were again taught to believe that England insists upon the idle, useless, and pernicious power; he therefore thought it better, that every object of these British laws were for ever doomed to destruction, than that this country should longer be held in even a supposed state of absolute slavery. He did therefore call the attention of the House upon this occasion to bear witness to the sincerity of his former assurances; he thought this the proper and indispensible moment for it, and that by holding a mysterious or equivocal silence longer upon the subject of right, he should do equal injury to the Interests of Great-Britain and Ireland; he did consequently as a lawyer, a faithful servant of the Crown, a well-wisher to both countries, and an honest Irishman, in the most unqualified, unlimited and explicit manner, declare his opinion, *That Great-Britain has no right whatsoever to bind this country by any law*, and that such acts as have been passed for that purpose in Great-Britain were founded in usurpation, or the necessity and confusion of the times. That he never had a doubt upon the question of right, though, from motives of national prudence and a desire of peace, he had heretofore thought it necessary not to declare any opinion upon the question of right. This he mentioned as a man neither particularly connected with, nor disconnected from, any administration; he had asked nothing from the present, been refused nothing, nor wanted any thing; he therefore pronounced this opinion *at pre-*

[illegible] the same desire to preserve peace, and [illegible] conceived to be for the common advantage of the [illegible] not the most distant reference to partiality or prejudice [illegible] ment or dislike.

If the tenure of his office was thought to be the [illegible] opinions or doctrines injurious to the undoubted r[illegible], he held it to be an infamous tenure; and if the Parliament of Great-Britain were determined not to be Lords of Ireland, he was, for his part, determined not to be their *villeins* in contributing to it; if matters were to proceed to the extremities which he feared they were verging upon, he should not be an insignificant subscriber to the fund for defending their common rights. A life of much labour, together with the favour of the public, the blessings of Providence, and what was generally called good luck, enabled him to say that he had a landed property of near 5000l. a year, and an office of very considerable amount, which should certainly be devoted to the public service: If men in actual power should entertain intentions injurious or adverse to him, he would make their task as easy to them as may be, by declaring these opinions to be his permanent political creed. He said that it would be absurd as well as unworthy in him to think of retaining, upon principles injurious to this country, and disgraceful to himself, the paltry emoluments of any office, be it what it may, when he was ready to throw his life and his fortune in the opposite scale; these were not opinions taken up rashly or on a sudden; gentlemen who had been most forward in the emancipation of this country would do him the justice to recollect, that without regard to personal or political connection, he never denied to them their merited applause through every step of what he conceived them right in. He would say a word as to the absurdity of this claim, though he was sure that it was not at this time necessary, when all men had made up their minds about it. If Great-Britain had a right to bind this country by laws, the first act of the British Parliament might be to annihilate the Irish Parliament, the next to tax the lands of this kingdom to any amount they pleased; if this kingdom had ever been a colony, it would be rank injustice to refuse to her loyalty what had been tendered to America in rebellion. Our conduct, during the present American war, entitles us, he said, to more than we ask. Another event, which had lately happened and made it necessary for him to speak out, was Mr. Wallace's bill, offering freedom to America: This act operates as an act of pains and penalties to the loyalty of this kingdom, for if America be declared free, and Ireland left in slavery, no man of either spirit, sentiment or property, will remain in this country an hour after America shall be declared independent; this country will become the absolute sink of the universe, the only part of the British dominions which cannot boast the freedom of the British constitution. Should Great-Britain accept of American Representatives in her Parliament, the colonists of America may be the Legislators of Ireland; as the friend of Great-Britain and Ireland, he thought it necessary to express these sentiments boldly, as they may be of consequence to both countries at this anxious, awful moment; for if, said he, in my situation, I were longer to continue silent, it may be thought in Great-Britain, that there was a diversity of opinion among some of the people of this kingdom. I know the public mind to be on fire. I know the universal opinion and determination of the people, and I think that the peace and quiet of a moment is at this perilous time worth all the pains that can be bestowed for the purchase of them. I have often experienced the indulgence of this House. I have had upon no occasion more reason to return my acknowledgments for its patience and attention than at present; the avowal of these sentiments I owed to Great-Britain, to this country, and to myself.

The House seemed to receive the utmost satisfaction from this speech of the Attorney-General. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was present the whole time, listened with the most profound attention.

Mr. Grattan then said, that as there was no difference of opinion, he should not make the motion at that time; but that if any one should presume to appeal to England, he would then make it.

The House adjourned to the 27th of May instant.

B O S T O N, *August* 19.

The following is a list of the French Fleet, in this harbour, under the Command of his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil:

Ships Names.	Commanders.	Guns.
Le Triumphante,	(Admiral le Marquis de Vaudreuil (Capitaine Moncrabrier	80
Le Duc de Bourgogne,	(Vice-Admiral de l'Espinous, (Capitaine Chaumartin,	80
L'Auguste,	(Contre-Ami. Com. de Vaudreuil (Capitaine de Cautelan,	80
La Couronne,	M. de Mitten,	80
Le Brave,	M. d'Amblimont,	74
La Bourgogne,	M. de Chavrit,	74
Le Magnifique,	M. de Martegue,	74
Le Pluton,	M. d'Albert de Rions,	74
L'Hercule,	Che de Puget de Brass,	74
Le Northumberland,	M. de Medine,	74
Le Citoyen,	M. d'Ety,	74
Le Souverain,	M. de Glandever,	74
Le Neptune,	M. d'Alin,	80
La Nereyde,	M. de l'Eguille,	40
L'Amazon,	M. de Montguist,	32
L'Iris,	M. de Traverse,	32
Cutter, Le Clairvoyant,	M. d'Ache,	14

Ten thousand men, sailors and marines included, with 6 prizes.

The Magnifique (one of the above squadron) is lost on Lovell's Island, in this harbour.

The Chatham and two frigates, it is said, are now cruising in the bay, with orders from Halifax to burn, sink and destroy all vessels they may capture, in retaliation for the town of Lunenburgh being plundered.---Fishing-boats are not to be excepted.

August 22. Yesterday another cartel arrived at Marblehead, from Plymouth, in England, with American prisoners; it is said she sailed from thence the beginning of July, and brings advice that the French, Spanish and Dutch fleets, amounting to 46 sail of the line, had formed a junction and were cruizing in the British Channel, where they fell in with and captured 22 out of a fleet of 26, bound to Quebec, four only escaped.----That the British fleet under Lord Howe, being much inferior to the combined fleet, was obliged to keep snug in port.

The conduct of the Court of London, through the present war, has been so insidious as well as cruel towards America, that we cannot be too much upon our guard against their snares. If peace is so nigh at hand, as they seem sollicitous to have us believe, how comes it that an immediate exchange of Lord Cornwallis's captivated army for the American sailors at New-York is so eagerly insisted on, and such various means employed to accomplish it? This demonstrates that such a measure is considered by the British Court as a point of capital importance to themselves, which it never could be, did they really believe that a general peace would soon take place; upon this supposition, why did Sir Guy Carlton propose that Cornwallis's army should not serve *against the United States* ONLY, and that RARELY for a year? Does not all this look as if that army was intended to be immediately employed against our allies, perhaps in the West-Indies; so that should we concede to the proposal, we should not only give a great accession to the present force of our enemies, but afford just umbrage to our faithful and generous friends. The measure of an exchange as it now stands is evidently calculated to promote both those purposes. To strengthen these observations, let any man attentively read the letter of Sir Guy Carlton to General Washington, published with so much industry in New-York and other places, and he will easily perceive that all which it holds up of the offer of independency and the late exchange of our prisoners in England, is evidently designed to bring us into good humour, and promote [illegible] intention. It is notorious that our prisoners have [illegible] inhumanly treated at New-York: If of late they have not been so much starved as formerly, there is still great reason to complain of their being crowded in prison ships, and deprived of wholesome [illegible], as necessary to life as food itself: By this means many have been compelled into the British service. Those that remain there might be of more essential service to our enemies at this juncture, by being exchanged for Lord Cornwallis's army, than if they were even on board the British ships. Measures have been accordingly taken at New-York, to make the American prisoners and their connections thro' the States impatient for such an exchange as has been proposed; and it has been industriously represented to them by the enemy, that all the hardships they endure are entirely owing to Congress and General Washington, who refuse to listen to the mild offers of Sir Guy Carlton. The British leaders in New-York knew at the same time, that such an exchange as they ardently wish is not agreeable to the laws and customs of nations; that it is unreasonable in itself, and a very unequal exchange of strength; and that most important political considerations are opposed to it. Such an army as that of Lord Cornwallis is not formed and trained up in a day. America by the aid of its allies might captivate such an army every year, without any essential service to itself, if it was to be exchanged for the sailors of merchant ships and private vessels of war, who, in our present naval weakness, may be taken 6 or 7 times in a year. They are indeed a valuable part of the community, and every tenderness ought to be extended to them consistent with the public safety; but tenderness in the instance, craftily proposed by our common enemy, might procure great injustice and cruelty to the whole community. Had our cruizers taken proper care to have returned all the sailors they have captivated from the enemy, as prisoners, and to proper authority, instead of dismissing a great part of them to avoid a little trouble and charge, it is certain, from a faithful computation, that we should never have fallen in debt upon an exchange of seamen alone. This is not suggested to abate an humane concern for those who are now suffering in captivity, for whose release every reasonable effort ought certainly to be made; but at the same time it leaves them less room to complain either against the justice or humanity of their country, for not instantly redeeming them in a manner contrary to all rule and custom, and highly injurious and dangerous to itself.

The brig Swan, Capt. Goodhue, on the 20th ult. off the Isle of Pines, spoke with the ship Count de Grasse, Captain Gifford, and the brig Schuylkill, Capt. Matthewman, both of Philadelphia, out 17 days, on a cruise, all well, but had taken nothing.

Yesterday a public dinner was given to his Excellency the Count Vaudreuil, and the other officers of the fleet.

W O R C E S T E R, *August* 22.

A COPY of his Excellency General Washington's *order, for the purpose of distinguishing the veteran non-commissioned officers and privates in the army of the United States, viz.*

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, August 6, 1782.

G E N E R A L O R D E R S.

HONORARY badges of distinction are to be conferred on the veteran non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who have served more than three years with bravery, fidelity and good conduct.

For the purpose a narrow piece of cloth of angular form is to be fixed on the left arm on a uniform coat.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have served with equal reputation more than six years, are to be distinguished by two pieces of cloth, set on parallel to each other in a similar form.

Should any who are not entitled to those honors have the insolence to assume the badges of them, they shall be severely punished:---On the other hand, it is expected those gallant men who are thus distinguished, will on all occasions be treated with particular confidence and consideration.

The General, ever desirous to cherish exertion and ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs, That whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings, over his left breast, the figure of a heart in purple cloth or silk, edged with narrow lace or bordering.

Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also instances of extraordinary fidelity and essential service, in any way, shall meet with a due reward.

Before these favours can be conferred on any man, the particular fact or facts on which it is to be grounded must be set forth to the Commander in Chief, accompanied with certificates from the commanding officer of the regiment and brigade to which the candidate for reward belongs, or other incontestable proof; and upon granting it, the name and regiment of the person, with the action so certified, is to be enrolled in the Book of Merit, which will be kept at the orderly office.

Men who have merited this last distinction to be suffered to pass all guards and centinels which officers are permitted to do.

The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus opened to all---This order is also to have retrospect to the earlier stages of the war, and to be considered as a permanent one.

From Robertson's NEW-YORK MARCURY, *of August* 27.

His Majesty's ship Narcissus arrived here on Saturday last from Charlestown, by which we have the following advices:

C H A R L E S T O W N, *July* 31.

The fleet which arrived off our bar on Thursday last, had on board the greater part of the garrison of Savanna, with a number of loyal refugees from that place.

The town of Savanna was evacuated by the British troops on the 11th of this month; the public stores and the effects of the inhabitants who have come away being previously removed down to the island of Tybee. On the 20th of the same month, a fleet sailed from Tybee for Jamaica, with about 1800 Negroes and other property of the loyalists, under convoy of the Zebra frigate and Vulture sloop of war. Two days afterwards, another fleet, having on board about 3000 Negroes, sailed for St. Augustine. On the evening of the same day Col. Browne, with a part of his regiment, the militia troops of horse dismounted, some militia infantry, and about 300 Indians, the whole making together nearly the number of 1500 persons, embarked in small vessels to proceed to East-Florida, by the inland navigation.

The whole number of persons, independent of his Majesty's troops, who have left Georgia in consequence of the evacuation of the garrison of Savanna, is said to be nearly 7000. Of that number about 5000 are Negroes, who, according to some accounts, were at least three-fourths, and to others, seven-eighths of all the slaves in the province of Georgia. Among the 2000 whites, who have likewise come away, are almost all the wealthy inhabitants of the province, and many of the lower classes of the people.

Three boats lately laden at George-Town with rum, &c. and designed for a supply to the rebel army, were last week destroyed on their way up the Santee river, by some loyalists in that quarter.

August 1. On Tuesday last arrived here a small schooner from the island of New-Providence, which she left on Saturday the 20th of last month; and on the same day returned to that port a pilot boat which had been to Beaufort in North-Carolina, under a flag of truce.

The master of the schooner from Providence reports, that of upwards of 40 sail of Spanish vessels which had left that place soon after its surrender, only 18 had arrived at Havanna; about the same number have been taken, and 9 forced back to the island, by a privateer which was cruising in its neighbourhood. The greater part of the vessels which fell into the possession of the privateer were burnt or otherwise destroyed, and their crews, together with the troops they were carrying back to the Havanna, were set on shore on the small uninhabited islands called the Keys.

These captures having been made by a privateer which was supposed to belong to New-Providence, and owned in part by persons who were included in the capitulation of the island, have been regarded by the Spaniards as a breach of the articles.---They have therefore apprehended and confined a number of the inhabitants, particularly those who had shares in any of the privateers which formerly belonged to New-Providence, and which have not returned hither since its reduction, as it is not precisely known what vessel has committed the depredations.

The accounts concerning the fate of the sailors and soldiers which were landed by the privateer on the Keys, are not satisfactory or clear. It is said that they were taken off by some vessels belonging to their nation, and carried to the Havanna, but at what time, and whether these vessels were sent for that purpose, or went there by accident, is not yet mentioned.

August 8. By a vessel which arrived on Tuesday last from St. John's River, East-Florida, we hear, that two prizes, laden with flour, had been sent into the port of St. Augustine; and that another, having on board 600 barrels of the same article, was off the bar of that place, waiting to discharge a part of her cargo before she entered into the harbour. They were taken by two privateers which formerly belonged to New-Providence.

Charlestown, Head-Quarters, August 7, 1782.

The inhabitants are hereby informed, that a convoy will be ordered, and every possible assistance given to convey to Augustine, such of them, who, from the expected withdrawal of the King's troops from this town, may desire to remove with their families and effects to the province of East-Florida. All persons so disposed, are therefore required to notify their intentions at the Quarter-Master-General's office, where they will, at the same time, deliver in a specific account of the property they mean to take with them. All persons who propose to move from town to other parts, are also required to give three days notice of their intentions.

By order of the Lieutenant-General,

EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary.

August 13. On Thursday last arrived a flag from New-Providence; a gentleman that came in her informs, that the Spaniards had released from confinement those gentlemen who had been lately taken into custody of their having given intelligence to a privateer who captured a number of these vessels on their return from that place to Havanna, upon giving security for their remaining on the island until the affairs are cleared up.

Same day arrived off our bar, seven sail of transports from St. Augustine under convoy. They are some of the vessels that were employed to carry off a number of the inhabitants and part of the garrison from Savannah to that place.

N E W - Y O R K, *August* 27.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, dated August 11.

"The General has announced to the public, that this garrison is to be immediately evacuated, and every preparation is making for that event. In consequence of this information, the different classes of people in this place are meeting and deliberating on what step is best to be taken for the interest of themselves and connections. At a general meeting of the merchants, they came to the resolution to choose a Committee to wait on General Leslie, with a memorial, praying for permission to depute a part of their body to wait on General Greene and Governor Matthews and Council, to know on what terms they can remain in the country for twelve months, without becoming subjects.

The propositions that are to be made are in substance as follows, viz.

Full protection in person and property.

A privilege to recover debts in Courts of Law.

No restraint in disposing of their merchandize.

Flags to be granted to carry their produce to any British port. And to have liberty to depart this province with their effects, at the expiration of the time agreed on.

General Leslie approves the measure, and it seems to be the general opinion that the terms proposed will be agreed to. The Committee goes into the country this day. They are instructed to have the agreement exchanged and ratified, and the public faith pledged for the strict performance."

Saturday last came into port, his Majesty's sloop of war, the Duc de Chartres, Capt. Purvis, of 18 sixpounders and 125 men, and brought in with her the French ship Le Aigle, of 22 guns and 160 men, from Cape Francois, with dispatches for M. Vaudreuil, commander of the French fleet now at Boston. She was taken the 19th inst. to the southward of Cape Henry, after a smart engagement of more than an hour, in which the Sieur Preneut, commander of Le Aigle, and twelve others were killed; and his First and Second Lieutenants and 14 men badly wounded. The Duc de Chartres has received some damage in her rigging and sails; but the gallant Capt. Purvis, with his brave crew, are well to a man, not one of them being killed, and only one slightly wounded in the action, who is since recovered.

R I C H M O N D, *August* 24.

Last Saturday evening a gang of robbers broke into several houses in Fluvanna, plundered sundry of the inhabitants, and set fire to, and wholly destroyed, a small magazine of powder.---This corps of banditti is composed of run-away blacks, headed, it is thought, by some white emissaries from the enemy. The militia are in pursuit of them we hear, and we hope will put a final stop to such daring outrages.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County and Borough of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I ESTEEM it an Honor that I so far met your Approbation, as to be voted on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at several annual Elections.

The Time of Joseph Work, Esq; the present Sheriff, will expire, agreeable to Law, at the ensuing Election; your giving me, therefore, the repeated Favour of your Votes and Interest (which I now most earnestly solicit) for that Office, will confer on me an Obligation which I shall ever have in grateful Remembrance.

How much of my Time has been devoted to the Service of my Country, and how far I have discharged my Duty in that Service, are Circumstances so well known to many of my Friends, as needs not to be mentioned as Motives for urging my Request; suffice it to say, that I shall be happy in every Opportunity of testifying to you how much I still am, Gentlemen,

Your most devoted,

Most obedient and most humble Servant,

Lebanon, August 23, 1782. ¶ THOMAS EDWARDS.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honor you have done me these two years past, in returning me your CORONER, induces me at present to return you my grateful acknowledgments, and to request the favour of your votes and interest at the ensuing Election, so far as to mention my name in your ticket for SHERIFF, as I intend to offer myself a candidate for that office, when Col. Gardner's (present Sheriff) time expires. I am Gentlemen your very humble Servant,

¶ 5 w. ALLEN CUNNINGHAM.

Londonderry township, Chester county, August 31.

WAS left with the subscriber, about two years ago, a black STEER, about four years old, being not able to drive. The gentleman who left him is desired to come and take him away, or he will be sold for the charges of keeping him.

† MONTGOMERY KENNEDY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Northampton township, Bucks county, about the first of June last, a red and white B U L L, supposed to be about four years old. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the subscriber, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

August 30, 1782. ¶ SAMUEL SPENCER.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 4.*

Last Friday the Duke de Lauzun's legion passed through this city; on Saturday the regiment de Bourbonnois followed; the royal-Deux Ponts on Sunday, the regiment de Soissonnois on Monday, and yesterday the regiment de Saintong proceeded on the same route. We are told these troops are shortly to join the army commanded by his Excellency General Washington.

It may perhaps be useless to repeat the encomiums which have been so often bestowed on these truly veteran corps, by the inhabitants of the extensive country through which they have passed; but we will venture to assure the public, that in no similar instance within our knowledge, have the rights of the citizens been so critically observed as by this army; not a complaint of any kind having been exhibited, or even barely mentioned, by the people in the vicinity of their camp, or in the course of their long marches.

At the annual meeting of the HUMANE SOCIETY (for the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning) held at the University, on the 2d instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Thomas Bond, sen. President; Dr. Benjamin Rush, Vice-President; Dr. George Glentworth, Dr. James Hutchinson, Dr. Thomas Parke, Dr. Benjamin Say, Dr. William W. Smith, and Dr. Benjamin Duffield, Inspectors; Mr. Charles Marshall, Secretary; Mr. Christopher Marshall, jun. Treasurer.

On Thursday, the 22d of August, died in New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, in the 22d year of her age, of a long and tedious disease, which she bore with exemplary patience and fortitude, ANNA MARIA CHRISTIANA STREIGHT, the amiable consort of the Rev. Christian Streight, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the said place. She was well educated, sensible, agreeable, and a christian indeed.

Early, bright, transient, as the morning dew
She sparkled, was exhal'd and went to Heav'n. YOUNG.

Her remains were decently interred in the burrying ground of the said church, on Saturday, attended by a large concourse of deeply affected inhabitants, and a very pertinent and edifying discourse was delivered by the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, senior, on Psal. xxvii, 1.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, *August* 29, 1782.

The Bill intituled, "A Supplement to the act," intituled "An act to amend and render effectual an act," intituled "An act for regulating party walls and partition fences in the city of *Philadelphia*," to declare divers new streets and ways, opened and to be opened and laid out within the said city, to be highways, and also to declare nuisances by buildings within the said streets removable, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the second time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the act, intituled, "An act to amend and render effectual an act," intituled "An act for regulating party walls and partition fences in the city of* Philadelphia; *" to declare divers new streets and ways, opened and to be opened and laid out within the said city, to be highways, and also to declare nuisances by buildings within the said streets removable, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS a considerable number of the inhabitants of the city of *Philadelphia* have, by their petition, set forth, that trees planted in the streets thereof conduce much to the health of the inhabitants, and are in other respects of great public utility: AND WHEREAS the said inhabitants pray, that so much of the act, intituled "An act to amend and render effectual an act, intituled "An act for regulating party walls and partition fences in the city of *Philadelphia*," to declare divers new streets and ways, opened and to be opened and laid out within the said city, to be highways, and also to declare nuisances by buildings within the said streets removable, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and which directs the removal of all trees out of the streets, lanes and alleys of the said city, may be repealed.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act, the twelfth section of the above recited act, and every matter and thing therin contained, be, and the same are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, That nothing in this act shall be deemed, construed or taken so as to prevent any tree or trees already planted, or that may hereafter be planted, from being removed when deemed a nuisance, according to the established rules of law.

Messieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

THAT Printers are not accountable for the productions of other people, especially when of a public nature, is notorious; but Printers, when they give any matter or relation on their own authority, should be esteemed as the original author, and accountable to the public for what they assert or hold up as truth. The liberty of the press should be held sacred, but licentiousness and wilful misrepresentations should ever be reprobated; and when characters or public bodies are made the subject of disquisition, it is the part of every honest man to rescue his fellow-citizens, if traduced, from the rage of calumny or party, or, if guilty of the charge, to treat them accordingly. A press, when conducted on principles of honor, impartiality and truth, must ever be acknowledged as highly beneficial and salutary in all free States; it ought, and it is to be presumed ever will meet encouragement and respect, while a press conducted on contrary principles, calumny, party and want of veracity, will meet from a generous people the contempt and disgrace it deserves. I was led to these thoughts on seeing a paragraph in the news paper, printed and published by F. Bailey, and stiled *The Freeman's Journal*. It is in his paper of Wednesay, the 28th August, immediately follows some resolves of the Assembly, and is plainly given as a necessary comment for the public on the conduct of our Representatives, and one of their Committees. Had the piece been merely declamatory, it would have remained unnoticed by me; but as it contains representations of great moment, and of a very alarming nature, as one of the community, I thought it my duty to make further enquiry. The paragraph in question has these words:

"*The attention of the city was much excited during the decision of the above resolves, from an idea that the House was greatly divided in sentiment on the last. This had been previously brought into a Committee, consisting of a member from each county, when after a considerable debate it was rejected by a majority of seven to five; when the Committee reported to the House, it was revived by way of amendment, and some debate arose on the nature of the resolution, after which it was agreed to be taken up next day. In the mean time, such a spirit was manifested through the whole city, as effectually silenced all opposition (if any was intended) instead of warm debates, the amendment passed unanimously, and the resolution was adopted by the House as it now stands.*"

I believe most of my fellow-citizens have been equally alarmed with me on their first reading of it. However, before I gave implicit belief, I thought it my duty to enquire into the truth of the contents, when, to my utter astonishment, I found the transactions of the Assembly and Committee most shamefully misrepresented and perverted, and could not therefore refrain from laying a true state of facts relative to the resolves above mentioned before my fellow-citizens, and leave it to their impartial judgment to decide on Mr. Bailey's production. I shall proceed to my relation with assuring my fellow-citizens, that my information is just, my application being made to many gentlemen both in and out of the House, and whose authority I can with confidence rely on, and produce if necessary.

A motion was regularly made, and after having been for some time under consideration was agreed to, and entered on the minutes in these words:

"The House, taking into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs in Europe,

"*Resolved,* That a Committee, consisting of a member from each county, be appointed to prepare and bring in a sett of resolutions declaratory of their sense respecting the same. The same Committee were also directed to bring in a congratulatory address on the birth of the Dauphin of France."

The Committee proceeded on the business, and two different essays of resolutions and one address were offered to their consideration. The resolves agreed to by the House on the 23d was one essay, that of the 24th the other, or one of words nearly the same, with a long introductory preface. The Committee had both under consideration for some days before they made any report to the House, during which time it was that the attention of the city was raised, and much to the surprize of the House; and many of the members who heard the injurious reports, treated them in the House with that contempt they deserved. So that here it most evidently appears Mr. Bailey's idea or representation, when applied to the House, is without the least foundation. When the Committee met the last time to agree on their report, there was among them a difference of opinion in respect to what they deemed their duty, according to the instructions given them by the House, but not the least difference respecting the contents of any of the resolutions. It was regularly put to vote, and decided that the resolutions, which were afterwards agreed to by the House on the 23d, should be received and reported, and at the same time repeatedly declared by the majority, that they fully agreed in sentiment with their brethren as to the merit of their essay, that it may be introduced with their full concurrence, either as instructions to our Delegates in Congress, or take rise as an original motion on Sir Guy Carleton's letter to General Washington Here again Mr. Bailey's ingenuity of transposition most plainly appears, as the essay was not rejected in Committee on account of the matter it contained, but on account of its irregularity, and which is plainly shewn by referring to the instructions of the Committee.

The resolutions were then reported. On a second reading, a member offered the resolve of the 24th by way of addition, not of amendment, as fully appears by the minutes of the House, nor did any debate arise on its merits, such as did speak declaring their approbation. But what Mr. Bailey terms debate, was a pointed and just reprobation of the injurious reports, so industriously and falsely propagated, respecting the transactions of the House and the Committee, and now again published by him. On the 24th, when the last resolution was taken up for a second reading, and one sentence with consent of the member who offered it being expunged, it passed unanimously without debate, as the others did, but not from the base motives mentioned by Mr. Bailey; for if debates are to be precluded or silenced by such threats as he insinuates, I should entertain a contemptible opinion indeed of our Legislature. If they are men to be frightened from what they think their duty by such measures, they must be totally unfit to represent the Freemen of Pennsylvania---Freemen who will think for themselves, and though perhaps a part may be for a while led astray, their good sense will quickly set them right, and none remain unconvinced, but such who are led by a base love of interest, by personal motives, and not by a love of their country; and these, thank God, are few, very few, and as soon as found out openly despised. This, my fellow citizens, is a genuine detail, given to you without any false colouring, and it springs from a wish to do good, to give you a just and plain representation of facts so grosly misstated, and rescue your Representatives from injurious charges. And before I conclude, I wish to address myself to a certain party and sett of people among us. I wish to tell them it is never too late to do good. I wish them to join the majority of their fellow citizens in promoting the welfare of the State, and not be so attached to their own interested and ambitious views. I would have them to consider that in this enlightened country of Freemen, Honesty is the true policy; and that sooner or later, if they persist, they will be found out, and exposed as the paragraph in the *Freeman's Journal* has now been. B.

Philadelphia County, August 31, 1782.

From the COURIER DE L'EUROPE, *of April* 26.

A HISTORY of the war in America, is proposed to be published in London, two vols. yearly, with this motto.

Nos te, Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam cœloque locamus.

Introduced with the following sentiments, which shew the high opinion American fortitude, perseverance and fidelity has gained, even in Britain.

"THE war, of which the history is promised, is the æra of a revolution in politics.

"Until now the study ofcommerce has been only occasional among Statesmen. In future, it will be the basis of all political speculation. England can teach them that a government once arrived to a great power by commerce, may for a long time afterwards commit great mistakes without any immediate fatal consequences.

"We now contemplate a rising nation, whose first and earliest historians are not poets and fabulists; whose infant age is an enlightened age; a country in which arts and sciences have been cultivated, before the lands have been cleared; where the genius is elevated without a depravity of manners; where the body is robust and hardy without a heart of savage ferocity; where the people, poor in money, but possessors of lands newly risen from their natural state, and tilled by the hand of industry, are already advanced from infancy to a state of maturity; who have become, by their love of liberty, a nation such as Lycurgus desired to see in Sparta; who, with but a sling in their hands, dared to defy a huge gigantic Colossus armed from head to foot, and dissipating the magic spell that served as an excuse for his arrogance, reduced him with rapidity unparalelled in history, to a situation so abject as to excite derision, instead of astonishment, in the rest of the world.

"And, as if some supernatural power had put a finishing hand to this prodigy, we have seen, in the course of these events, all nations held as it were motionless, by means of the combinations of a vast and powerful genius, who, keeping in his own hand the chain of possibilities, has solved the political problem which the American revolution had proposed, &c. &c."

A few BALES of BEAVER,
Of the best Quality, to be SOLD by
THOMAS IRWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN of the county of Chester, That a MEETING will be held at Mr. George Graham's, in East-Caln, on the 30th day of this instant, in order to form a TICKET for the ensuing Election. † September 2, 1782.

LEFT in a necessary yesterday morning, A SILVER WATCH, with a silver Dial-plate, having three ships thereon (maker's name and number forgot) had a large brass chain with the socket of a seal, the stone being lost. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to MATTHEW HAND, at the sign of General Washington, near Sims's Wharff, or the subscriber, in Front-street, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by DAVID GETYS. Sept. 4. †

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

MY Thanks are due to you for your Votes and Interest, for the CORONER's OFFICE, at the last Election; a Continuance of your Favours at the ensuing Election will further oblige, Your Friend and humble Servant,

§ JOSEPH RUSH.

New-London, Sept. 2, 1782,

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty and humble thanks for voting me on the return at the last General Election for the SHERIFF's OFFICE; and as I purpose to offer myself a candidate the ensuing Election, the continuance of your votes and interest to me, with the present Sheriff, Colonel John Gardner, shall be ever gratefully and thankfully acknowledged by,

Your very humble Servant,

† GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Oxford township, Chester county, Sept. 3.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on the 26th day of August last, left my Saddle-bags at Major Peter Bell's tavern, at Kennet Square, and never missed them till I came to Mr. Gideon Gilpin's tavern, near Chads's ford, where at that time was a number of civil inhabitants, and I, without considering the nature of the case, charged them, or some of them, with taking the said bags; and as I have since found out my mistake, think it my duty to acknowledge to the public that the charge was groundless and without foundation, hoping the gentlemen so charged will take this public acknowledgment as restitution for the injury done them by me. JAMES BALLENTINE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD,

STRAYED from a stable in this city, on Friday last, a dark brown HORSE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, has a roman nose, and a scar on one of his buttocks. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

Philad. Sept. 3, 1782. † JOHN DONNALDSON.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 20th instant September, at Thomas Downing's tavern, in Downing's-town, Chester county.

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 150 acres, chiefly woodland, situate in West Whiteland, and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Samuel Bond, Isaac Jacobs, and others; late part of the estate of Samuel James, deceased. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by SAMUEL BOND, and RICHARD THOMAS, } Executors.

N. B. Those who may incline to view the premises may be shewn, by applying to Samuel Bond, near the same. ¶

9th Month, 27th, 1782.

To be SOLD on the Premises,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the first day of next month, being the third day of the week, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A GOOD three story brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, situate in Wilmington, New-Castle county, now in the possession of Alice Bennett. The house is 20 feet front, upwards of 30 feet deep, with a good cellar, and a pump of fine water in the yard. The situation of this house is very high, and commands an extensive view both of Delaware and Christiana rivers, the ships and craft going up and down the same, and a beautiful variety of landscape prospects, &c. not likely to be obstructed by any future building that may be erected before it. The title is good. For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM ZANE, in Philadelphia; or
† ALICE BENNETT, in Wilmington.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story brick HOUSE, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, opposite the Friend's Burial-ground, containing 20 feet front on said street, and 309 feet deep to Cherry-alley. The house contains a piazza and kitchen, with convenient rooms over them; in the whole eleven rooms and nine fire-places. Also, on said lot, a carpenter's shop, 34 feet by 15, one story high, and a cellar under the same, and may be converted, at an easy expence, to a good dwelling-house. Also, a good smith's-shop, well accustomed, in Cherry-alley, now rented to a good tenant. The house, piazza and kitchen have also good and convenient cellars under the whole building.

If not sold by private sale before the 18th instant, it will then be disposed of at the Coffee-House, by public Vendue.

For terms of sale, apply to SAMUEL GRISCUM, on the premises, or of EVERARD BOULTON, merchant in Front-street.

September 2, 1782. §

Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Aug. 26, 1782.

THIS day was committed to my custody the following NEGROES, viz. one who calls himself William Brown, and says that he belonged to the General Monk, which was taken some months past by the ship Hyder Ally, in Delaware, and that he has since lived with one Whitehead Jones, at Hog-point, which place he says he left about two weeks since: He is 5 feet 3 inches high, thick set, and says he is a great fidler; had on an old wool hat, blue sailor's vest, with flash sleeves, tow linen shirt and trowsers, and he talks tolerable good English. The other says his name is Isaac Ball (and they both say that they have been comrades, from the time that they were taken until now) he is 5 feet 7 inches high, slim built, he also talks tolerable good English, and is considerably marked with the small-pox; had on when taken, an old wool hat, old blue sailor's jacket, tow linen shirt and trowsers, and neats leather shoes, with thongs; besides the clothes above described, they have some in a bundle. Their masters (if any they have) are requested to come within four weeks from the date hereof, pay their charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same.

¶ NATHAN JOHNSON, Goaler.

Wilmington, September 4, 1782.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Wilmington, on the 20th ult. but since returned home to his mother, and went off again yesterday, an Apprentice Lad, named CARSON DICKESON, 15 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a carpenter, has strait light coloured hair, slim made, very talkative, and much given to laughing when in company; has a remarkable scar across his throat, which was burnt when a child; had on and took with him when he went away, two half worn Russia linen shirts, two pair old trowsers, a lead coloured coat, with the pockets inside the skirts, a blue and white linsey jacket, and a white linen jacket with sleeves, one pair buckskin breeches worn one winter, a pair of fustian ditto, one pair of yarn and one pair of old thread stockings, a good pair neats leather shoes, with copper buckles in them, and a felt hat half worn, which he has got bound since he went off. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice in any goal between Philadelphia and Baltimore, so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, or TEN DOLLARS if brought home, paid by OBADIAH DINGEE.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. †

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS WALKER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay their reſpective debts within one month from the date hereof; and all perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order to have the ſame ſettled.

JACOB RITTER, and SAMUEL FLETCHER, } Adminiſtrators.

‡

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS, on Friday, the 2d inſtant, a middle ſized woman, marked with the ſmall pox, and had on a black petticoat, hired of the ſubſcriber, living in Sixth-ſtreet, two doors below Market-ſtreet, a light blue painted RIDING CHAIR and Harneſs to it, one of the terretts of the harneſs is broke off and tied with a leather ſtrap; the chair is painted blue, lined with leather, each ſide of it is marked in a cypher J P. Likewiſe a brown HORSE, five years old, 15 hands high, trots all, has ſome white on his fore feet. Whoever takes up ſaid woman, chair and horſe, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Philad. Auguſt 6. ¶ JOHN POTH.

N, B. There is a drawer in the chair, inſtead of a leather box, which draws out by a leathern ſtrap.

CAME to the plantation of Samuel Mifflin, deceaſed, near the Riſing Sun Tavern, on the 14th inſtant, A red COW, with ſome white ſpots, ſuppoſed to be eight or nine years old. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid place.

Auguſt 21, 1782. † YOST YUNKER.

To be ſold or exchanged for a Houſe

in Philadelphia, or for imported Goods,

A SMALL PLANTATION, whereon is erected a griſt-mill, with two pair of ſtones, very convenient for manufacturing flour, on an excellent ſtream of water, capable of making flour in the drieſt ſeaſon; ſituated in a plentiful part of the country for wheat, about 40 miles from Philadelphia: There are alſo a convenient dwelling-houſe, ſpring-houſe and ſtabling; a proportionable quantity of well watered meadow, alſo a good orchard. For particulars, enquire of Mr. JOHN WALL, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

TAKEN up, on the 8th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living in Newlington townſhip, Cheſter county, A brown MARE, 14 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter, not branded, a little white in her face, no ſhoes on. She is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as a horſe taken up at the ſame time has been claimed, and the property proved by a gentleman over Saſquehanna, and it is likely the mare came from that quarter. A pair of black leather ſaddle-bags and a pair of boots were taken with the horſes. The owner or owners, proving property, and paying charges, may have the mare and other articles again, by applying to

Auguſt 10, 1782. † JOSEPH LUCKY.

Cheſter county, Tredyffrin townſhip, Auguſt 26.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the 24th of July laſt, A large white COW, with yellow ſpots, marked on each ear. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

† SAMUEL SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LOTS of LAND.

No. 1. SITUATE in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil county, State of Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land; about the one half is cleared, and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, and watered by a good ſtream running through the ſame; all the reſt arable, and good for any kind of grain. On ſaid lot, there are a two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a paled garden, a good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, a good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now, and has been under licenſe for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is experienced to be a good ſtand for that purpoſe, known by the ſign of the *Liberty Pole*. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy; in the centre of a rich country, at the croſs of two public roads, leading from Peach-Bottom and Bald-Friar Ferries, on Suſquehannah, to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, convenient to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the ſaid lot and premiſes are not diſpoſed of before the 26th day of March next, it will then be propoſed to ſale by public Vendue. A ſufficient title will be given.

No. 2. Situate part in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, the other part in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, containing 260 acres, more or leſs; about one half is cleared, 25 acres of good meadow, two good bearing orchards, two convenient dwelling-houſes, a large commodious barn and ſtables, a good ſpring of water and ſtone ſpring-houſe. On ſaid lot is a fine large tan-yard, in which are 17 vats, alſo a tan-houſe, currying-ſhop, ſaddler's-ſhop, and every neceſſary ſuitable for the carrying on the tanning and currying buſineſſes in the moſt extenſive manner. The title indiſputable. ‡

Elk, Auguſt 20, 1782.

RACES.

WILL be run for on Wedneſday, the 11th day of September next, over the Courſe, within half a mile of the Head of Elk, called New-market, A Subſcription Purſe of *Twenty Guineas*, for any horſe, mare or gelding; paying *Three Pounds* entrance; and carrying weight for age and blood, as follows, viz.

A full blood and aged, 126lb. allowing 7lb. a year; and the ſame for a quarter in like proportion.

The beſt of three heats,----three times round the Courſe for a heat. The diſtance round ſaid Courſe being one mile, half a quarter and three perches.

Alſo will be run for, on Thurſday, the 12th day of September aforeſaid, over ſaid Courſe, A Purſe of *Twenty Pounds*, paying *Two Pounds* entrance, the beſt of three heats, twice round ſaid Courſe for a heat; carrying weight agreeable to the above.

And on Friday, the 13th, will be run for, A Purſe of *Ten Pounds*, paying *Twenty Shillings* entrance; the above directions for weight, &c. to be obſerved; the beſt of three heats, once round ſaid Courſe for a heat.

Not leſs than three horſes to ſtart for any of the above prizes; the winning horſe each day excepted; all horſes, &c. to be entered the day before ſtarting, or pay double entrance at the poſt.

There will alſo be run for on ſaid Courſe, Two excellent Saddles, viz. one on each evening of the two firſt days, after the ſaid purſes.

Likewiſe on the evening of the third, One of equal quality will be trotted for.

No ſtall or booth to be kept by any but a ſubſcriber, before paying Four Dollars. HENRY ROBINSON.

N. B. The above prizes were to be run for on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of September, and are poſtponed on account of the French army being expected there about the time intended.

TAKEN up, on the 13th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living on Newtown road, leading to Philadelphia, near the 14 mile ſtone, in Moreland townſhip, A black HORSE, 14 or 15 years old, about 12 or 13 hands high, has wall eyes, one white foot, a ſtar and ſnip, branded Y S on his near thigh. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN CASE. † Auguſt 26.

TAKEN up treſpaſſing in an encloſure near this city, on the 23d inſtant, four colts, one an iron-grey, one light grey, one dark bay ſtallion, and one a dark brown mare, about three years old, and is with foal. The ſtallion has been owned and taken away by a man living in Spring Garden. They are now at the ſubſcriber's Livery Stable, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet. The owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

‡ THOMAS STANES.

Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf, with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other neceſſary boats, in compleat order for the care and convenience of paſſengers, continues to give the ſtricteſt attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his buſineſs will entitle him to the favor of his former cuſtomers and others JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.

N. B. Entertainment for man and horſe, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on ladies and gentlemen who wiſh to go on parties of pleaſure or buſineſs. ¶

STRAYED away, on the 23d of laſt month, two red and white COWS, one with large horns and a white face, ſuppoſed to be 9 or 10 years old; the other red, not very clear, but in large ſpots; ſhe is thought to be 10 or 11 years old, has a long tail, white at the end. Whoever brings ſaid cows to the ſubſcriber, in Queen-ſtreet, Southwark, ſhall receive THREE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 13, 7182. ¶ JOHN PLANKINHORN.

TO BE LETT,

THAT large and well accuſtomed INN, in Cheſter, occupied for a number of years paſt by Valentine Weaver; there is a good garden and five acres of highly improved paſture to accommodate the premiſes. Poſſeſſion may be had in two weeks from this date. For terms, enquire of Mr. EDWARD VERNON, in Cheſter, or the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

June 10, 1782. ¶ DAVID JACKSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 1ſt of July 1781, in the beginning of wheat harveſt, an apprentice LAD, named SAMUEL HYATT, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thin viſage, and a remarkable long chin, a midling fair ſkin under his cloathing, and a very artful fellow, by trade a cart wheelwright, but has not got his trade fully; had on, and with him, a light coloured cloth homeſpun jacket, and trowſers of the ſame, ſhoes, ſtockings, ſhirts and breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS COOMBS, in Apoquinimy hundred, and county of Newcaſtle, upon Delaware. ‡

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, on the night of the 3d inſtant, a large ſorrel HORSE, 5 years old laſt ſpring; natural trotter, both his hind feet white, near his foot lock joint, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. If ſtolen, any perſon ſecuring the horſe and thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHTEEN DOLLARS reward, and TWELVE DOLLARS, for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE WEBSTER.

Auguſt 6, 1782. ‡

WHEREAS a certain Major John Lucas, of the Pennſylvania line, did, on the 4th of December laſt, ſend two Horſes to meadow at Bow Creek, Cheſter county, to winter, and one of ſaid horſes is ſince dead; this therefore is to give notice to ſaid Major Lucas to come and take his other horſe away, and pay his keeping. HENRY HAYES.

Darby, July 31, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Round Hill, in Reading townſhip, York county, on the 6th of July laſt, a dunn MARE, about 3 or 4 years old, and about 14 or 15 hands high, branded F on the near ſhoulder, and K on the near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ HENRY HULL.

Baſkenridge, Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, July 6.

ALL perſons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *eſtate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON, } acting Executors.
tbctf JACOB MORTON }

TO BE SOLD,

ONE moiety or half part of a SHALLOP, burthen 15 cords of wood, lately rebuilt from the keel, and in excellent good order. Sails, rigging, and apparel compleat. For further particulars, enquire of Mr. THOMAS TOWN, Corder, near Vine-ſtreet Wharff. ¶

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, near New-Ark, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, on the 6th of Auguſt inſtant, A likely young GELDING, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands high; he is a yelloviſh dunn, with a black back, and ſtriped with black round his legs, which is very perceiveable; he carries high, and has a tender mouth, trots and hand-gallops eaſy and neat. The perſon ſuſpected of taking him is a certain Edward Andrewſgold, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 or 22 years of age, a deſerter from Tarleton's legion of horſe, a little ſtoop ſhouldered, very talkative, a very great liar and ſwearer; has a little ſtoppage in his ſpeech, fond of ſpiritous liquor; has brown curly hair tied behind, wants one of his upper fore-teeth, talks very faſt and loud. The above reward will be given for the horſe and thief, or THREE POUNDS, with reaſonable expences, for the horſe only, if brought home, paid by

¶ JAMES ANDERSON, ſen.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE FARM, containing one hundred and ten acres, on the Wiſſahickon road, three miles from Philadelphia. For terms, enquire of the Printers.

July 20*th* 1782. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late RICHARD WISTAR, are hereby, for the laſt time, requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; thoſe debts due in Pennſylvania, to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, and thoſe due in Jerſey, to them at the Glaſs-houſe, where attendance will be given on the firſt day of October next. And thoſe perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will be ſpeedy in making them known, to

¶ BARTH. WISTAR, RICH. WISTAR and CASPER WISTAR. } Executors.

Philad. July 23.

Eaſt Nottingham Townſhip, July, 1782.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did in April 1780, give his obligation to Mr. Alexander May, of Lancaſter county, for Sxity Pounds, to be paid in grain, at ſtated prices, to be delivered at Jordan's mill; as the whole of the grain has agreeable to contract, been at ſaid mill delivered, and Mr. May refuſes to give up ſaid obligation. Theſe are to forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on ſaid obligation, as the ſubſcriber is determined not to make any other payment, unleſs thereto compelled by a due courſe of law. ¶ ABRAHAM RITCHIE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Saliſbury, and county of Lancaſter, on the 8th of June laſt, A dark bay HORSE, about 14 and an half hands high, 6 or 7 years old, flat ribbed, and a little high bored, his head long and ſmall, with a ſmall ſtar, a little halt with his off hind leg when rode, his mane has been cut underneath on the off ſide, which turns it to the near; trots naturally. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if brought home; or if ſtolen, and the thief brought to Juſtice, Twenty Dollars, paid by ¶ JAMES ARMOR.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Upper Dublin Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed, either on Book or by Vendue, are once more requeſted to make ſpeedy payment of the ſame, to ſave themſelves further coſt; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled, ready for payment.

July 25, 1782. † WILLIAM BROWN, Executor.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Wrights-town, Bucks county, on the night of the 19th of July, a black roan GELDING, 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, quarter blooded, light bodied, thin of fleſh, trots hard, gallops well, and carries his head and tail well, is apt to ſtart; has a lump on his near fore leg, near the keee joint, occaſioned by a ſtrain. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by † JOSEPH SACKETT.

FREDERICK SHNCKEL, *Skindreſſer,*

TAKES this method to acquaint the public in general, and his former Cuſtomers in particular, that he carries on the buſineſs of SKINDRESSING again, as uſual, in Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the KING of PRUSSIA, where may be had, Buckſkins, Leather Breeches, Gloves, &c. &c. at as moderate prices as the times will permit. ¶

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, ſituate within one mile of M'Caliſter's-Town, otherwiſe called Hanover-Town, containing 160 acres of land, 90 acres whereof are clear, 30 acres of excellent meadow, well watered, and 30 more may be made, which may all be watered; the remainder being well timbered. The ſoil is good. There are two dwellings or manſions on the ſame, to wit, one of log and the other of brick, adjoining each other, with three kitchens, very convenient for two families; in one of the kitchens there is a fine ſpring; a good mill ſeat on the place, with a fine ſtream of water; there are very convenient barns and ſtables on the premiſes; the cleared land in good fence; a fine orchard; a good deed (indiſputable) ſhall be given for the ſame. For terms, apply to JOHN HAY, Eſq; at York-Town, or to JOHN STARK, in Baltimore, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

¶ JOHN SPITTLER.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Nonſuch, Captain Wells, and other late veſſels from France, &c. and to be ſold by

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's Alley, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms; among which are a variety of ſuperfine, middling, and low priced broad cloths, cotton corderoys, red and white flannels, blankets, tickens, brown and white ſheetings, royal, laval, nonbattu, Brittania, and Flanders linens, Ruſſia linens and diapers, a neat aſſortment of light and dark ground callicoes and chintzes, a variety of wide mantuas, rich black and white ſattins, and lining ſilks, cambricks, plain and minionet lawns, lawn aprons, beſt wide book muſlins, check, kenting, lawn and elegant bordered tiffany handkerchiefs, ribbons, mens and womens black, white and coloured lamb-gloves, womens fine cotton hoſe, tapes, bobbins, threads, knives and forks, pen-knives, a variety of beads, necklaces, &c. &c.

A few hogſheads of beſt VIRGINIA TOBACCO. ‡

Bedminſter townſhip, Auguſt 2, 1782.

I THE ſubſcriber have bought of ANDREW KUICHLINE, at a public vendue, in the month of April, in the year 1778, a TRACT of LAND, in the townſhip of Bedminſter, in the county of Bucks, for the ſum of Eight Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds, and paid unto him then the ſum of One Hundred Pounds in ready money, and for the remainder I gave him, on the fourth day of May following, four Bonds, for the ſum of One Hundred and Eighty-eight Pounds each, with my brother Martin Shive ſecurity in the two laſt due: And whereas the ſaid Andrew Kuichline is ſince deceaſed, and his Executors do abſolutely refuſe to receive the payments for the two laſt mentioned bonds according to law, and forbid me the entrance of their houſe (though a public tavern) before evidences; and becauſe I do not know in whoſe hands the ſaid two bonds are, or who has at preſent a right to receive the payments for the ſame, I do hereby give this public notice to any perſon or perſons that may have a legal right to the payments due by the ſaid bonds, to come to me and receive the ſame, as I am not willing to pay any intereſt for the ſame from the day of the date hereof. † PETER SHIVE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.